The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5870 號十七百八千五第 日九念月七年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1876. 六拜禮 號六十月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

September 15, NAMOA, British str., 862, G. Westoby, Foochow 12th Sept., Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

September 15, VARUNA, German bark, 486, C. Sachan, Chefoo 31st August, General.—WIELER & Co.

September 15, KRONPRINDSESSEN, Dan. bk., 343, N. P. Hansen, Newchwang Sept. 1st, Beans.—ED. SCHELDRASS & Co.

September 15, FORMOSA, British sch., 282, C. Schwaer, Newchwang 29th August, Beans and General.—MELCHERS & Co.

September 15, MOUNT LEBANON, British bark, 530, Hall, Newchwang 31st August, Peas.—CHINESE.

September 15, CHARITE, French bark, 256, F. Herris, Newchwang 4th September, General.—CHINESE.

September 15, JESSIE ISABEL, British bark, 721, Mills, Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th June, Coals.—ORDER.

September 15, OCEAN, British str., 971, J. C. Jaques, Foochow 13th September, Tea.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Leonor, British steamer, for Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.
Abbotsford, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Hochung, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Alaska, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Barbara Taylor, British sch., for Sandakan (Borneo).
Kronprins Gustaf, Swed. schooner, for Newchwang.
Niger, British steamer, for Yokohama.

Departures.

September 15, ABBOTSFORD, British str., for Singapore and London.
September 15, ALASKA, American steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
September 15, LEONOR, British str., for Swatow and Tamsui.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, str., from East Coast:—Mr. and the Misses Brereton, Don Pedro Solan and Mr. Munich, 2 Europeans, deck, and 101 Chinese.

Per *Ocean*, str., from Foochow:—Mr. Joseph and servant.

DEPARTED.

Per *Alaska*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

For Yokohama.—Mr. Boyes. For San Francisco.—Messrs. F. W. Greenleaf, U.S.N., Edward Colley, and E. Le Sage, 1 Manilaman, and 164 Chinese.

Per *Leonor*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—50 Chinese.

Per *Abbotsford*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—2 distressed seamen.

Reports.

The Danish bark *Kronprindessen* reports left Newchwang on 1st September, and had fine weather.

The German bark *Varuna* reports left Chefoo on 31st August, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Ocean* reports left Foochow on 13th September, and had fresh N.E. winds and good weather throughout.

The French bark *Charité* reports left Newchwang on 4th September, and had fine weather and light variable winds.

The British bark *Mount Lebanon* reports left Newchwang on 31st August, and had light S.W. winds which continued with calms for ten days; then had strong breeze from the N.N.E., which brought us to Hongkong, with good weather throughout.

The British bark *Jessie Isabel* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 11th. Had very light winds and cloudy, rainy weather from New Caledonia till within a day's sail of Bashee Channel; then got strong winds. The winds were mostly from the N.E. quarter.

The British schooner *Formosa* reports left Newchwang on 29th August, and had light variable Westerly winds and calms to Shanghai. From Shanghai to port strong winds from the N.E. and N.N.E. Was in company with German bark *Ellen Rickmers*, bound to Hongkong. Spoke the Dutch schooner *Gesiena*, from Newchwang to Amoy; spoke the German bark *Gesiena Bithna*, from Newchwang to Foochow.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on 12th September, Amoy on the 13th, and Swatow on the 14th, and had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage. In Foochow, the strs. *Vasco de Gama*, *Statesman*, H.M.S. *Lapwing*, and American gunboat *Monocacy*. In Amoy, the str. *Quang-Se*, and H.M. gunboat *Ringdove*. In Swatow, the strs. *Tientsin* and *Peronia*. Passed the Co.'s steamer *Douglas* at 4.30 p.m., bound in.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

7, Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
7, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
7, Francois I., French str., from Hongkong.
8, Hochung, Chin. steamer, from Shanghai.
8, Leonor, British steamer, from Amoy.
8, N-Castle, Brit. bark, from Newchwang.
8, Andreas, German bark, from Newchwang.
10, Tientsin, British steamer, from Shanghai.
11, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
11, Lydia, British bark, from Newchwang.
12, Olympia, German str., from Shanghai.
12, Norma, British bark, from Hongkong.
13, Oceanus, German sch., from Hongkong.
13, Paradies, German bark, from Hongkong.

September— DEPARTURES.

7, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7, Namoa, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
7, F. Lewey, American sch., for Newchwang.
8, Ingeburg, German bark, for Channel, f.o.
8, Margrethe, German bark, for Chefoo.
8, Hochung, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
9, Leonor, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Tai Wutt, Siamese bark, for Tientsin.
10, Swatow, British steamer, for Shanghai.
11, Yesso, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
12, Palma, German bark, for Chefoo.
12, Dronning Louise, Dan. bark, for Chefoo.
12, Marco Polo, German bark, for London.
12, Hieronymus, Ger. bark, for Newchwang.
13, Olympia, German str., for Hongkong, &c.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

2, Oceanus, German brig, from Amoy.
2, Clementine, French bark, from Amoy.
2, Douglas, Brit. steamer, from Hongkong.
4, Eunice, British sch., from Hongkong.
4, A. Australia, Swed. sch., from Hongkong.
5, Rita, Spanish bark, from Shanghai.
7, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
7, Union, British bark, from Shanghai.

September— DEPARTURES.

1, Ling-Seng Chinese gunboat, for Amoy.
2, E. C. Match, British sch., for Chefoo.
4, Appin, British steamer, for Tientsin.
5, Douglas, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE "HUT," Castle Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchai of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

TO LET.
NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co
tf 513 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance, Garden, Stable, &c.—Rent, $30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. B. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE. Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
1165 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT, will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of

SUTTON AND MOALLE.

AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES,
STEVEDORES, &c.

N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FROM THIS DATE M. H. DU POUEY will ASSUME the AGENCY of this COMPANY at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Directors,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
1m 1285 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at the PORT of MANILA as SHIP and GENERAL BROKER.

SAMUEL J. MORRIS.
1396 Manila, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOOK CHEONG.)

LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1245 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.

E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1065 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.

WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BERLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppin, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
T. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A few DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING GUNS, Price $25 each. Saloon Rifles and Cartridges. French and Smith and Wesson's Revolvers.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
3m 1027 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TI-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.

C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1037 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY
(LATE THE P. AND O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to

A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
3m 1212 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of the late Mr. T. GREEN, "Sunny Side," on

MONDAY,
the 18th day of September, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M.:—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, Walnut Centre TABLE, Rep-covered SOFAS, Walnut CHAIRS, Marble-top TABLES and TEA POYS, Pier GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, GASALIERS, CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, WHATNOTS, Marble CLOCKS, Cheval GLASS, WARDROBES, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

And

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by John Broadwood and Son.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 15th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1453 Hongkong, 11th September, 1876.

ANNUNCIO.

DE Ordem da Exmª. Junta da Fazenda se faz publico, que no dia 21 do corrente mez á 1 hora da tarde perante a mesma Exma. Junta da Fazenda, se venderão em hasta publica algumas PEÇAS DE BRONZE inutilizadas.

As condições para regular a admissão das licitações estarão patentes na Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda todos os dias uteis das 10 horas A.M. ás 3 P.M.

Macao, Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda, 11 de Setembro de 1876.

O Secretario,
1481] J. C. PAES D'ASSUMPCAO.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF PETER PETERSON, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS being INDEBTED to the above Estate are hereby called upon to make immediate payment of the amount of their several Debts to the Undersigned; and, all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Estate are requested to furnish Particulars thereof to the Undersigned on or before 31st day of October, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognized.

Dated the 12 h day of September, 1876.

JOHN OLSON,
14d 1466] Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ROBERT CARROLL, late Commander of the British Steamer "POYANG," belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, who was lost on board the said Steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hongkong to Macao, in a typhoon, on the night of the 31st day of May, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were duly granted to JOHN STURGEON CORNHILL, Esquire, of Cheltenham, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted Attorney of FLORINDA CARROLL, of Macao, in China, the Widow of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Administrator, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid; or, to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1877. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the Assets of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1876.

ORR AND HARRISS,
2m 1439] Attorneys for the Administrator.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JOHN GILES, Storekeeper, Amoy.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due within the same period.

(Signed)
B. NICHOLLS, HENRY SUTTON, } Administrators to the will of the late JOHN GILES.
923 Amoy, 15th June, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF
AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 4, Peehill Terrace, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTHROOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.

WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—
FINE OLD ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY, Specially Selected.
SACCONI'S SHERRY.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
TABLE FRUITS, Assorted. AMERICAN HONEY. GUAVA JELLY and CHEESE.
CORNFLOUR.
NEPAUL PEPPER. FINEST LUCCA OIL.
NEWTON & Co.'s CHUTNEY, CURRY PASTE, and POWDER.
WEST INDIA PICKLES.
ASSORTED MEATS and SOUPS, in ½lb. and 1lb. Tins. PEARLINA and PREPARED BARLEY, for Children's Food. CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty and 10 catty Boxes.
COFFEE MILLS, for Home use, also with Fly Wheels.
MANILA and EUROPE ROPE, assorted sizes.
FLAX PACKING, ENGINEERS' FITTINGS, SHEET RUBBER. INDIA-RUBBER HOSE.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES. FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
BEST ENGLISH GLUE. BLUE LIGHTS and ROCKETS.
REGISTERED FIRE GRATES, FENDERS, and FIRE IRONS.
SHIPS' CABOOSES, CABIN LAMPS.
MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
SANDRINGHAM TRUNKS.
1 LARGE TELESCOPE, with Night Glass, by Negretti and Zambra.
DE LA RUE ET CIE'S PLAYING and VISITING CARDS.
DE LA RUE ET CIE'S STATIONERY.
WRITING CASES.
RODGERS & SONS' CUTLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLENFIELD STARCH. INDIGO BLUE.
KENTUCKEY BALLARD SPORTING RIFLES.
CHLORIDE of LIME. POTASS.
JAPANNED WAITERS.
DINNER SERVICES, complete.
AMERICAN BEEF and PORK.
14 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

FOR SALE BY
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, &c., &c.
A VERY POWERFUL DOUBLE ACTION TANK FIRE ENGINE,
By Messrs. HONNEMAN & Co., of Boston, for 30 men to pump 150 Gallons per minute 130 feet high,
Complete, with 30 feet of Suction and 100 feet of Canvas Delivery Hose.
OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD,
HONGKONG.
tf 1430 September 8th, 1876.

FOR SALE.
H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE:—
CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DORRE, in Cases of 2 dozen pints and 1 dozen quarts.
Apply to L. L. BUSH,
Praya Central.
1458 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and long-established HOTEL at Macao, Praya Grande, denominated "ROYAL HOTEL."
For Particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Proprietor.
tf 1437 Macao, 11th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH SUPPLY of MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES, 3/4 to 6/4.
PRICE $4
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1428 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A SODA-WATER MACHINE, in very good condition. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

FOR SALE,
1 Deep-well PUMP, 2½ in., with ROTARY ENGINE, on plank.
1 36-foot length ½ Iron Well ROD, complete.
10 36-foot lengths 1¼ in. LEAD PIPE.
1 COPPER STRAINER.
1 2½ in. Strong IRON JOINT.
The whole packed and ready for shipment.
Apply to the SECRETARY of the AMOY CLUB.
tf 1327 Amoy, 11th August, 1876.

FOR SALE.
GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

FOR SALE,
IN one or more lots, Spacious Granite-built GODOWNS, on the Praya; Wanchi, and a Block of 16 HOUSES.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1169 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.
SCHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. AVH GIN, in White Glass Bottles. Wolfe's Schiedam, Schnapp's Champagne, Beer, and Lager Beer. Hostetter's, Pomeranian, Cocktail, and Boonekamp Bitters. Sour Kraut, in Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles.
SMALL KEGS PRIME HAMBURG SALT PORK, BEEF, and COD FISH.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to T. G. GLOVER.
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

FIRST DELIVERY OF AUTUMN GOODS.

RICH BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS, from the BEST FRENCH MAKERS, guaranteed to wear well.

PLAIN AND FANCY JAPANESE SILKS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN AND FIGURED "MATALASSE CLOTH," make an ELEGANT DRESS and wear well.

THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE "DAMASSETTE CLOTH;" This MATCHLESS MATERIAL is REVERSIBLE, and makes the COSTUME "PERFECTION."

"REVERSIBLE SERGES;" These are well classed, "Hard Wearing."

"WOOLLEN SCROLLS," Universally Admired.

THE FAVOURITE FABRIC "DRAP DE FRANCE CACHEMIRE."

BLACK AND COLOURED SILK VELVET AND VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES AND JACKETS.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

WOOL SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED CASHMERE FICHUS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS from Paris.

UNTRIMMED STRAW AND FELT HATS

NEW RIBBONS, all Widths and Colours.

SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES.

FEATHERS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, AND ORNAMENTS, for HATS and BONNETS.

NEW KID GLOVES.
NEW HOSIERY.

HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.

WHITE AND COLOURED FLANNELS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our DRESSMAKER is PERFECT in FITTING.

Our MILLINER FASHIONABLE in STYLE.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE Steamship "FOOKIEN," at present lying over at W. B. SPEATT & Co.'s DOCK, is always ready to TOW VESSELS to and from any part of the Harbour, and to and from Whampoa, at REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply to
TACK MEE & Co., 18, Praya West;
W. B. SPEATT;
or, to
BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers.
1m 1464 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my absence, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY from this date.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1440 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

M. STOUT, D.D.S., DENTIST,
No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE,
HAS RETURNED.
1319 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

NEITHER OWNERS, AGENTS, nor SUPERCARGO of the Siamese Barque "SINGHACHAMBOON" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or Debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew during her stay at Port.

KHIN-TYE-LOONG & Co.,
Agents.
1m 1326 Hongkong, 19th August, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
AGENT for DE ST. MARGEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES.
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

KOWLOON HOTEL.
BOARD AND LODGING. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1105 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;
Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 20

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1485 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1486 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TELEGRAMS FOR INDIA, EUROPE, AND AMERICA.

DURING the interruption of the Madras Cable, two Steamers, the "PANTIE" and the "SHUAYDAGONE," will be kept running between Penang and Rangoon to carry Telegrams.

The "PANTIE" will leave Penang at 4 P.M. THIS DAY (Saturday). Telegrams can also be forwarded by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are at $3, are still on hand.

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YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1876.

WHATEVER may be the ultimate issue of the negotiations between His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG and Sir THOMAS WADE, at Chefoo, there would seem to be little doubt that the Viceroy himself is personally in favour of peace. The diplomatic banquet recently held there by him would certainly seem to favour such a supposition, and his speech on the occasion was trimming over with expressions of fraternal goodwill towards all his foreign visitors. The entertainment itself was without precedent in the history of Chinese foreign relations, and if it does nothing more, it at least denotes that a considerable stride in advance has been taken by one of China's most potent statesmen. The banquet was attended by no less than seven foreign Ministers, and not one discordant note was sounded throughout the proceedings. The Viceroy, in his speech, after gracefully thanking his guests for the honour and pleasure of their company, used the following mellifluous phrases:—"Here, at the port of Yentai, beautiful scenery delights the eye and cool breezes give health to the body; it is fitting, therefore, that our minds should be in harmony with the beauties of Nature, cultivating friendship and sincerity as being the noblest traits of human character. And applying the same principle to our official duties, I sincerely hope that the nations here represented may always dwell in peace and friendship with each other, like brothers living together; for an ancient sage of China has said that 'all within the four seas are brothers.'" It is good for "brethren to dwell together in unity," and we are glad to hear a Chinese official acknowledging the fact. It is satisfactory, also, to hear of so harmonious a gathering, and we would fain accept it as an omen of good for the future. But it does not by any means follow that because the great Viceroy and the foreign Representatives chin-chinned so amicably at Chefoo that therefore the difficulties between Great Britain and China are in a fair way for settlement. They may be, and we trust they are, but the festivities at Chefoo should not be regarded as an index either way. KESHEN, the Chinese Commissioner, entertained Captain ELLIOT near Canton, in most hospitable though different fashion at their celebrated conference just before the breaking out of hostilities in 1841, and expressions of mutual good will were exchanged between the two Representatives. The Commissioner did not, however, represent the feelings of the Chinese Government correctly, as was proved by his speedy recall by the Emperor TAOU-KWANG shortly afterwards; LI HUNG-CHANG was probably no more the mouthpiece of his Government when speaking at Chefoo. On that occasion he spoke for himself, and he may have been perfectly sincere in what he said, even though he was at the time doubtful whether any agreement could be come to between himself and Sir THOMAS WADE. Whilst believing that a peaceful settlement of the difficulty will be arrived at eventually, we see no pledge for it in the Viceroy's genial speech at the late banquet. After dinner speeches are never to be taken too seriously, and the felicitations indulged at the Chefoo diplomatic banquet furnish no exception to the rule. There is, in fact, nothing in the proceedings to show that any advance has been made in the negotiations. How long this state of suspense is to last it would be hard to say, but the sooner it is ended the better it will be for trade throughout China.

AMONG the signs of advancement noticeable in Japan not the least is the rapid progress made by the native Press of that country. It is true that the doctrines promulgated by some of the papers have a considerable smack of barbarism about them, but the influence of the Press, taken as a whole, must be vastly for good. The readiness, too, with which the conductors face the danger of Government prosecution savours slightly of heroism. A writer vigorously attacks what he considers mismanagement or abuse on the part Another is ready and waiting to succeed to the editorial chair, and after a short occupation he also is advanced to the purlieus of the gaol. And so the procession goes on. This oppression itself furnishes a subject of attack for the Press. Thus, one paper, speaking of the suspension of another, says:—"Oppressive governments and corrupt officials are the real and constant sources of danger to the peace of the nation, and therefore their subversion involves, not danger, but safety, to the country. Regarded from the point of view of the national peace and safety, it must be said that although the *Sômô Zasshi* has been held to have violated the Press-laws, all that is really true is that the newspaper has contended for the national peace. Under these circumstances it cannot be urged that the *Sômô Zasshi* has done anything to endanger the peace of the nation." Looking over the translations from the native journals published in our Japan contemporaries, we notice articles on such subjects as representative institutions, national failings, provincial government, &c. These are, no doubt widely perused and cannot fail to exercise a great educational influence. In spite of some crudities which cannot escape the observation of those acquainted with European forms of government the tendency is unmistakeably in the right direction. The *Tokio Shinbun* thinks a representative assembly is wanted, and gives advice for its attainment equivalent to that given by COBDEN as to the means of effecting reforms—"agitate! agitate!" It says:—"The institution of a Representative Assembly cannot be brought about by demanding it urgently one day and letting the whole question drop to-morrow. The people must demand it incessantly, and even when, or if they obtain it, they must not imagine that it will attain to its full power in a moment. Had we a ruling power like that of LOUIS XIV. of France, whose temper was extremely despotic, the liberties of the people would only be attained after a considerable lapse of time. We are differently situated, however. Our Government is of a mild nature and treats the people with marked benevolence. When the Government is oppressive, the antagonism of the people is passionate; but, situated as we are, it takes a long time to arouse men to the establishment of a Representative Assembly." Then follows a little dabbling in English constitutional history, in which, while the writer is sometimes rather erratic, he firmly grasps the fact that the control of the public purse has been the foundation of the power of the House of Commons. The article then proceeds:—"Now, should our people urge their rights and liberties, without being animated by a real hatred of oppression, or being determined to obtain the control of the public purse, it is very doubtful whether they will ever obtain them. The duty of writers should not be confined to entertaining their readers, and they should give up new, trivial, and diversified subjects, and stick tightly to this question of a House of Commons, for all expectation of obtaining our liberties without this institution is like looking for fish on the mountains. We must hammer and hammer at this matter until our end is accomplished." There is the true ring about this. Many years must probably elapse before Japan will enjoy the advantages of a representative assembly, but if in the meantime such doctrines as the above are widely disseminated and discussed the ground will be well prepared for the growth of freedom. The fact of having their failings pointed out to them will not at all hinder the nation in its progress. On the contrary, if the Japanese would only take the advice of the *Yoyoshadan*, their advance would be surer if apparently rather slower. This is what the *Yoyoshadan* says:—"Our people are in general enterprising and forbearing, but they are careless. If we look to the condition of the country, we find the officials trying to carry out reforms, which are indeed doubtless necessary to the improvement of the country, but have no due relation to its financial condition; the farmers are wholly absorbed by the care of the work of the year, without thinking of what improvements might be gradually made by steps extending over coming years; tradesmen care nothing for the durability of their work, striving only to get it done out of hand in the shortest possible space of time; the students fix their eyes on the top of the ladder of learning, but pay no regard to the steps by which alone it can be reached; and superficial externals are arrived at while substantial reality is disregarded. For this reason our people have made an excellent imitation of civilization; but it has no foundation, and therefore no stability, and anyone who will give attentive consideration to the whole question will see that every man born in this country is subject to this want of thoroughness and stability. So again with the grand divisions of the world, Asia is better than Africa, but the very best part of it will bear no comparison with Europe. The prevailing defect among orientals is their want of energy and perseverance, and so long as they are deficient in these qualities, they will never equal the European races. Men like COLUMBUS the navigator, and NEWTON the philosopher, are of course exceptional; but the whole average mind of the European is higher than ours. Now we trust that our countrymen will not regard the failings of the orientals—the want of energy and perseverance—as excuses for the errors to which these failings lead, but will try to acquire those qualities. In this manner only can we reply to the reproaches now justly made to us. We give this advice earnestly to all young men." It is to be hoped the advice—which is really sensible—may be widely adopted.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) have received a telegram announcing the departure yesterday morning of the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Nestor* from Singapore for this port.

In ordinary course the Criminal Sessions would be held on Monday next, but it is satisfactory to find there are no cases set down for trial. When this occurs at regular sessions or assizes the sheriff usually presents a pair of white gloves to the Judge, but as the vacation is on at present and the sessions are consequently special, the gloves will not be required, for which we are very sorry on the judge's account.

The *Peng chou-hai* accompanied the *Pau-tah* to Tomtoo on Thursday evening for the purpose of firing a parting salute in compliment to the ex-Hoppo of Canton, who is proceeding to Peking *viâ* Shanghai for the purpose of submitting the usual squeeze inflicted on high officials from the South. Returning to the harbour about 5.40, the *Peng-chou-hai* then steamed to her accustomed blockade station off Chung-chow.

A correspondent writes to us calling attention to the inconvenience caused by the long string of chairs usually to be seen standing in front of the Post Office and Supreme Court. Persons having business at either of these places, he says, have frequently to make a long circuit round the chairs, and he suggests that at least some space should be left between them, so that the public may pass freely. At present one chair almost touches another and it is sometimes necessary to walk the length of three or four before one can reach or leave the causeway.

The *Foochow Herald* has the following in its market report:—"Tea.—Transactions for Australian account are reported to the extent of 7,825 chests Congou, at from Tls. 5. to 24 per picul (shoe). Operations for the London market are still in abeyance, Teamen continuing to be firm holders, and exchange being only slightly lower. Recent settlements show but indifferent value as compared with the earlier purchases. Third crop Congous are, like the second, of very inferior character as regards both leaf and liquor. The steamship *Naples* has arrived at London, with the sixth cargo of the season from this port."

We learn from Chinese sources that a grand "naval engagement" took place on Sunday last, off Ma-low-chow (just off the entrance of Mirs bay harbour), in which upwards of ten salt junks engaged two steam launches in the employ of the Chinese salt commissioner, and manned chiefly by Europeans. The latter completely routed their antagonists capturing two and putting the others to flight. The fight lasted nearly two hours. Two of the foreigners employed in the boats above-mentioned, were seriously wounded a few days since in another battle with native boats. Their employment in this capacity will probably be new to many.

The funeral of the late Mr. Alexander Dalgarno, Chief Foreman of the Ordnance Store Department here, took place yesterday morning in the Cemetery at Wong-nei Chong valley. The coffin, being placed upon a gun-carriage, was drawn to the place of interment by a party of the Royal Artillery, and was followed by a large and respectable company, including the whole of the officers and employés of the department, as well as a number of officers and subordinates of every department and corps in the Garrison. On arrival at the cemetery the procession was met by the Rev. Mr. Lamont, who conducted the funeral services of the Presbyterian Church. The deceased served in the Ordnance Department at this station for 24 years, during which period he gained the respect and esteem of the whole of the officers and subordinates with whom he was brought in contact, and proved himself a faithful and valuable public servant. During a portion of his service Mr. Dalgarno was employed with the Expeditionary Force to the North of China for which he received the war medal. He also rendered valuable assistance to Colonel Gordon in connection with the suppression of the Taeping rebellion, being presented by that officer with a handsome silver cup, and likewise received the thanks of the Chinese Imperial Government, accompanied by the "Medal of Merit."—*Communicated.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

15th September.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT SCAVENGER.

The Government Scavenger was again summoned by Inspector McKenney for neglecting to provide men to sweep the centre of the city on the 13th instant.

The Inspector said at 5.30 a.m. on the 13th, finding no men engaged, he went to the sentries, and they supplied men, who began work at 6.15 a.m. The defendant should have had men at work at 5 a.m. On the same day no boats or coolies were engaged by the defendant to take away the night soil from the gaol and all the latrines in the city. He also on the same day neglected to provide the boats and coolies to take away the dirt from the dust bins, so that on that day there was a total cessation of his contract. The reason of this was that the defendant had not paid the men engaged in the three mentioned branches who in consequence all struck work. The defendant, since he accepted the contract, had been summoned twenty times, and had been fined on fifteen occasions.

The defendant received a severe lecture concerning his misconduct and told that as fines had been of no use, they would now take use of their power and try him another way.

The defendant was then sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

BREACH OF REGULATIONS.

The masters of two night soil boats in the employ of the defendant in the last case were summoned by Inspector Mackie for allowing their two boats containing night soil to lie along side the wharf all day.

They were fined $5 each.

PASSAGE BOAT THIEF.

Chun Asui, a trader, was charged by Leung Ayut, a married woman, with robbing her of a gold hair pin, valued at $12, and a gold ear ring, on board of Macao steamer *White Cloud* yesterday on her trip to Hongkong.

It appears the prosecutrix and her husband went to Macao to see their relations, and were returning yesterday when they both became very sea sick. The woman lay in her cabin and her husband on a mat at her door. The prisoner being on board took advantage of this and finding them asleep took the things from the woman's head, but in taking out the earrings awoke the woman and the prisoner was caught, not, however, before he had made away with some of the property.

The prisoner denied the charge. The case was tried before two magistrates and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks at the wharf for two hours.

STEALING CASH.

Foo Lap Tim, a fishmonger, was charged by Wong Ling Tai, a fishmonger at Yow-mah-tee, with stealing from him 3,600 cash. The prisoner appears to have gone to the prosecutor's house to look for a friend, and he being out, came again and finding only a small boy in charge took advantage and stole the cash.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THEFT OF A JACKET.

Leong Afuk, a coolie, was sent to one month's hard labour charged and proved to have stolen a jacket from one Wong Ahing at Yow-mah-tee.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

The man Chan Alok, charged, on remand, by married woman named Chan Asam with burglary on her house No. 20, Third Street was further remanded until the 18th instant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Chan Ami, a widow woman, was charged by the police with stealing jewellery valued at $200 on the 26th September, 1874. The prisoner was remanded until the 18th instant for the prosecutor, a woman named Li Asze, to come from Macao.

BEFORE F. STEWART, ESQ.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

Chan Asam and Wong Acheong were charged by P.C. 229 with being suspicious characters and further on suspicion with being concerned in a burglary at Aberdeen.

The constable was sent to scour the hills the morning after in search of people who might be found coming from the direction of Aberdeen, and found the prisoners above the Kennedy Road coming from the east. He stopped them and asked them where they had come from, and where they were going. On the first prisoner he found a rope round his waist, which looked suspicious. He then arrested them.

The first prisoner was identified as having been in gaol before for stealing an iron bar.

The prisoners were sentenced to three months' hard labour each, and the first, for contemptious behaviour while leaving the dock, was further sentenced to be exposed in the stocks for two hours each day for two days in the compound of the magistracy.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The remanded case, in which a Portuguese watchman named de Souza and P. C. Westron were charged with assaulting an old woman and her son near the Kowloon docks, came on again, when further evidence was taken.

The second defendant said all the witnesses had given one and the same tale without deviation, showing it was a got-up case, and all had been tutored into what to say. As for the Chinese constable who had given evidence against him, he had perjured himself, and should be dealt with for it. It was preposterous to suppose that a man with all the bruises the second witness has could have been inflicted on the night question, as if so he would have been unable to have walked to Yow-mah-tee that night. He saw some Chinese throwing stones at the watchman and he gave chase and struck the hindermost man on the head, but he got away. The second witness may be that man, and the wound on his head may be the one he inflicted, but he did not inflict any other not did he assault any woman.

The case was remanded until to-morrow.

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, 13th September.

During the past fortnight kidnapping has been very prevalent in this city. Scarcely a day passes without a case of this kind occurring, and this in spite of numerous placards being posted on the city gates and walls offering rewards for the capture of offenders. The authorities appear to be quite set at naught, judging from the fact that no single instance is reported of a conviction having been secured.

An epidemic disease which has carried off a good many people in a very sudden manner has lately visited the city, but it is now on the decrease, I am glad to learn.

As the steamer from Hongkong arrives at one wharf a few days ago, a Chinese letter carrier, arriving by it was arrested by a party of soldiers, on the pretence that he had Wai-sing lottery tickets in his letters, but they released him on payment of a small sum as black mail. It turned out subsequently that these soldiers were rogues disguised as such for the express purpose of searching the Chinese letter boxes.

FOOCHOW.

Snipe are said to be very abundant in the neighbourhood—several unusually large bags for the time of year having been made already.

A Buddhist priest at Kushan asserts that he has seen a mountain in Szechuen which is 10,000 *li*—or a trifle over 3,333 miles high—and further, that the inhabitants of that neighbourhood attain ripe ages, varying from 200 to 300 years!

We would caution our readers against the numerous Chinese parish dogs that infest the Settlement. One of these mangy brutes bit a child a few weeks ago, and the poor little creature is now either dead or dying from hydrophobia. Dr. Stewart, we understand, has been in close attendance upon the case, which we regret to state was hopeless from the first.

The newly organized police force, under command of Captain J. P. MacMahon, arrested a thief on the 4th inst. on the premises occupied by Mr. B. J. Ferreira. The gallant captain is to be congratulated upon the energy displayed by the Celestial "Robbies" under his charge; and we trust that the success already effected is only a prelude to more important achievements in the same direction.

We hear that the Honorary Secretary of the Foochow Rowing Club has issued a circular requesting those who are willing to take an active part in a proposed regatta, about the beginning of October, to affix their names; and that only 7 names have been subscribed. Under these circumstances, we presume there will be no regatta this year. Would not an occasional scratch race arouse some of our old rowing men to activity? At any rate, one might be attempted. We mention this matter hoping that it may tend to awaken the love for this old and really excellent pastime.

We observe from a circular issued on the 6th instant that the Honorary Secretary of the Native Hospital invites contributions of empty bottles to be sent to the Steward of the Hospital, for use of the Dispensary. We are informed that a great many are required by the patients—who are generally very poor persons—and that although the Hospital doorkeeper supplies them at the low charge of 5 cash each, the sum seems too much to the indigent or parsimonious Chinaman. Surely the members of the foreign community might instruct their servants to supply say three or four dozen per month from each hong, without seriously trenching on the coolie's or house-boy's perquisites. Empty bottles must be very abundant, and 5 cash per bottle seems a wretched sum to pay for the labour of collecting them.

There was quite a numerous assemblage at the Foochow Dockyard on the 6th inst., to witness the launch of a craft which had been built there for pilot service, but not, we are given to understand, for the Pilot Company. The dock flag-staff was gaily decked, as also were some of the vessels in harbour, and the weather for the auspicious event was all that could be desired. The noonday sun was perhaps a trifle too hot—but it made the merry bunting shine all the more brightly as it fluttered its many colours before the refreshing breeze. When the preliminary arrangements for starting the vessel from the slip had been completed, a pretty little girl, whose name we were not able to ascertain, came forward and christened it the *Mary*, breaking a bottle of champagne over the bows, as is customary on such occasions. Simultaneously, the order was given by the Superintendent, Mr. James Anderson, that the block should be cut asunder, and the little vessel glided into the water and floated away, "graceful as a swan,"—as we heard remarked by one who ought to know. The usual toast of "Prosperity and a good old age" was then drunk with much cordiality by all present, and was acknowledged in appropriate terms by Mr. Johnson. The boat is 72½ feet long, with a beam of 19 feet, and is 83 tons builder's measurement. She is a handsome little craft, and seems in every way fitted for the work she will have to perform, being well and strongly built. We wish her and her enterprising owners all success.

The following notice has been extensively circulated in the City and Southern suburb. We understand that the placard has reference to negotiations which have been going on for some time past between the Rev. Mr. Wolfe of the London Mission and the owner of the property. As British subjects have an undoubted treaty right to purchase land in the City of Foochow it will be interesting to know what steps H.B.M. Consul intends to take in the matter. The threat "to destroy all foreign houses that may be built upon the ground by the Barbarian" is ominous, to say the least of it:—"An old temple site belonging to Duke Heü Wen Ting, a statesman of the Sung dynasty, situated at the foot of Wu Shih-shan—with the Ah-shing temple adjoining on the upper side, the Shih Kwang temple below, Pean Shang Fong on the left, and the Lu-pan temple on the right; measuring several hundred chan in circumference. It appears that the lawless and undutiful descendant of the Heü family having been seduced by Heü Shi San of the Kwang loh ward, has resolved to sell this property to a 'Barbarian'; and it is believed that it is his purpose to effect the sale very soon. Now as the sale of this ground would in a great measure affect public interests, the people cannot under any circumstances suffer it to be sold to foreigners, hence placards are publicly posted, commanding the parties concerned to abandon the negotiation at once. Should any of the Heü clan dare to disobey the public will, and sell the ground secretly, we shall cause the dwellings of Heü Shi San and his followers to be destroyed, and will also seize the offending parties and deliver them over to the Authorities for punishment. We shall also destory all foreign houses that may be built upon the ground by the 'Barbarian.' This placard is issued to warn the parties concerned, so that it may not be said that timely notice has not been given. Circulated by the Literati of the Provincial City (of Foochow)."—*Foochow Herald.*

YEDO.

It is rumoured that the Government is drawing up special laws to deal with those who are found guilty of treason.

The publication of the *Tokaiku Shimbun*, which has not made its appearance for a long time, was resumed at Sendai lately.

The *Kuadzoku* are said to have met recently at the residence of H. E. Iwakura and there discussed the capitalization of their incomes, and their own future prospects.

The Exhibition of Uyéno will be opened on the first of March next year and will occupy an area of one thousand *tsubos*, the main building being constructed of brick work and the rest of wood.

Part of the Government Bonds issued in the 7th year of Meiji were redeemed the other day, the selection being made by drawing lots at the Tôkiô *Fu* in the presence of the Governor and vice-Governor.—*Japan Mail.*

WONDERFUL CASE OF RESUSCITATION.

A correspondent sends the following *true* story to the *Foochow Herald*:—

Boy: My speakee marser litlee newsee—Master: Yes, what thing?—B.: Soturday, hab got one young boy, bout thu been year olo, makee die. By and by puttee carfin; that coolie,—two piece coolie,—callem he go, puttee gerlom,—catchee weily near Tong Foo topside house, hab hear that yoong boy, inside that carfin, makee knockee that 'ood.—That coolie too muchee fear, thinkee belong devilo,—any man talkee he moost makee open, lookee inside.—By and by he takee one knife, open that carfin, that yoong boy chop chop come out, bobbery that coolie too muchee,—after walkee go back.—M.: What!—go back that coffin?—B.: No-o-o-o,—wha' for wanchee go back that carfin?—Hab go back he house, see he farder, he mudder.—M.: He father bobbery he?—B.: No-o-o-o—wha' for wanchee bobbery he. He farder too muchee glad, coursee—who man no, likee bull chilo?—M.: Oh, suppose belong girlee, maskee, eh!—B.: No belong maskee—only supposee losee that son, any man too muchee sorry—Too muchee cly.—M.: That young boy catchee back house, he father pay he chow chow?—B.: Wha' for no pay he chow chow?—M.: Pay he samshoo?—B: How can pay he samshoo. Drinkee that samshoo only belong Good Day pidgin.—M.: Have die, go back house, no belong Good Day?—B.: Coursee belong Good Day, good chancee, only no can drinkee that samshoo.—M.: What thing he do, chin chin Jos?—B.: Yeasee, yeasee, too muchee chin chin that Jossee.—M.: You thinkee this pidgin belong Jos?—B.: Wha' for no belong Jos? Plenty man hab see, hab got follin man boy go officee, long that teefun, hab see he come out, hab see that face, too muchee thin, too muchee white.—M.: You thinkee he true have die?—B.: Coursee, can secure.—M.: What time die?—B.: Morain tim, more soon.—M.: What time puttee coffin?—B.: Twellup lim clook so.—M.: Oh, die six o'clock so, eleven go twelve o'clock puttee coffin, eh?—B.: Yeasee, yeasee.—M.: Chop chop takee go puttee ground, catchee very near Tong Foo, that 13 year old boy knock that coffin lid, all same talkee no wanchee die just now, die by and by, eh?—B.: Yeasee, yeasee.—M.: Well that's the rummiest yarn I've heard for many a day. Must puttee newspaper.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

We wonder if it would be possible to induce Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam's Vizier, now in England endeavouring to obtain the restoration of some pawned districts of Berar, to deliver one frank speech before he returns home. It would be listened to and read, if he would, with the deepest interest by millions of people, and might exercise a most important influence upon the future of Indian affairs. His is, perhaps, the strongest mind in India, he is the native who has in him the most original statesmanship, the man who best understands the enormous difficulties of managing subordinate sovereignty in India; he knows his fellow-Premiers and their opinions most thoroughly, and he can speak, if not with all the fire of an orator, at least with all the art of the practised diplomatist. His speech in the Guildhall with its quiet assumption that the child whom he represents, and who occupies in India much the position of the King of Saxony in Germany, except that he is by pedigree a new man, is a powerful Sovereign, who grants his alliance voluntarily to the British Government, was a masterpiece of art, as noteworthy as his reticence in avoiding the smallest explanation of his reasons for adhering to the foreigner during the Mutiny of 1857. He could give us a speech, if he liked, which all England would enjoy, and which would yield him a reputation such as no native of India has ever obtained at home. He would have to say many things which we should not like, and he probably fears that those things would prejudice Englishmen against the dynasty which he wishes to protect and the claims which he is here to urge, but his apprehension is based on a mistake. The cultivated English, who alone are of importance to him, for the householders do not govern India, in its foreign affairs at all events, would be too glad to be enlightened if he could enlighten them, and too convinced of their own strength in India to be irritated even at a frank outburst of dislike, if only they were compensated by hearing the causes of that dislike plainly and truthfully expressed. They would stand a good deal, much more than Sir Salar Jung is likely to give them, without say permanent irritation, and would give him thenceforward the kind of confidence accorded in this country to the statesmen who has instructed the people till they are conscious of instruction, even though they do not like his ideas. We fear that Sir Salar, who has to think of opinion in Calcutta as well as in Hydrabad and London, and who is an Indian after all—that is, a man incapable of being unpleasant before the use of pleasantness has disappeared—will not give us our desire, and tell us what a great Mussulman noble, bred up in a native principality, really thinks about our rule; and we have ventured, therefore, lacking that aid, to put together some of the thoughts which a man of his position, if he spoke out his inmost mind, might be supposed to desire to express. He would put them with far more art and grace, but, we suspect, he would put them substantially in the same way:—"You have intended, gentlemen, to do me honour, and I am grateful, first, because you honour me, and honour from the masters of India soothes a pride of which they are too often forgetful; and secondly, because honour in England smooths my path in Hydrabad, where my sway needs English support; but you do not comprehend exactly my political position. I am your friend, as you say, for the time at all events; but I am not your friend for the precise reasons, the very English reasons, you assign. I do not care particularly for the alliance you speak of, which is not old, as we reckon time, but very new, which is not an alliance on honorific terms, but an alliance dictated by the sword, and maintained by extremely rough pressure, which was imposed on us at the moment when independent sovereignty was in our grasp, which makes us appear even less independent than we are, and which presses on us now, when but for it we might be masters of Southern India. Hydrabad is stronger than it ever was; its sway is in strong hands, and were you out of the Peninsula, I should rule from the Nerbudda to Comorin, setting up my master's throne and a prosperous Mahommedan civilisation. As it is, I govern, and as you say, govern well, a secluded kingdom, which you prohibit me from making bigger, or from involving in adventures which I could make successful, or which, at all events, would make life much less insipid. Do you think I, with my powers, like to feel that I may do nothing great, may earn no name in history, may found no Empire, may acquire none of that rapture of devotion which accrues in India to a conqueror, even when he is not a king? I know that your rule is strong, that it secures peace, and that the peasant flourishes under it. I have not the honour to be a peasant. I know that, in a fashion, you can govern, and that without any qualification, you can conquer; but does Europe love people who can govern hardly and conquer terribly? I must not war, must not intrigue; must not even obtain from yourselves more territory, because that is "contrary to your policy,"—policy made for your ends, not ours; but must devote myself to finance, as you understand it; and the other order which you like, and which seems to me somewhat tedious; and to making roads and tanks, and other devices for securing the peasants' wealth. I do not object to those things, they are all excellent, and I am securing all, so that my master, when he is a man, will have endless resources to use or waste; but I should prefer something more, the opportunity of career such as I should have had, had you never blundered into the secluded land,—the chance of acquiring at all events the delegated sovereignty of an Empire, of a realm stretching from sea to sea, of a power with alliances, reputation, force, in our Asiatic world. As it is, I govern, like a mouse in a mouse's nest, administering a shut-up kingdom which most of you never heard of; and when I am in difficulty, your agent, not my equal in social rank, or in refinement, or in ability, comes and bullies me, as if he were an officer and I a corporal. He does not ask of me things you want, such as roads through Hydrabad, but assails me with demands which make my first task, the management of my own Court, nearly impossible. I did not want my master not to visit the Prince of Wales, but was I to break my own power by coercing the Queen-Mother, who thought unnumbered woes would fall upon her child if he quitted his own dominion? Your agents do not know things. They talk to me, who am a ruler, as if I were a serf; treat my master, who is sacred, as if he were an official; and regard the harem influence as if it were not only noxious, which in politics it sometimes is, but contemptible. You praise me in despatches as a great man, and then send envoys to me whom I know I cannot resist, and who ought to be courteous from the mere decency of superiority, but who bully me as if I were an offender. I am not fighting your right to control. While you are strongest of course you will control; but why not control like gentlemen, hint command instead of blustering, and interfere because you want an object, not merely because I tell you you cannot have something you do not care about. Do you think Bismarck is loved in German Courts, or would be loved more if he upset Queens' wishes on points that he did not care about and they did? It is this brutality of yours which creates hatred, more even than your power. Here are these Districts I am asking for, and which by rights I ought to have, the time of redemption having arrived. I do not wonder at your keeping them. Everybody keeps what he can keep everywhere. But why insult me every day by telling me it is morally impossible to injure subjects who have enjoyed British rule, by passing them over to my rule, which, nevertheless, in despatches you so praise. Will you let the people decide that? Not a bit of it. You hold on as Germany holds to Sleswick, and then expect something more than loyal fidelity from Denmark. 'No, I do not like you, though I perceive you are mighty, and wish, in your way, to be just—being, however, yourself sole judge of justice—and have strength here in London which we cannot resist. I wish all my nobles and priests could see London, I should have much less trouble. Some day you will provoke us beyond bearing, and we shall have to fight, or be degraded in our own eyes, and then,—and then,—do you think I shall desert my master, whose hereditary adviser I am, and my people, and my faith, merely because I know that you will beat us in the end? Does nobody fight without a chance? Cannot you even conceive of a man waging a hopeless fight, and waging it hard, too; or do you suppose that I, a Mussulman noble, want to live degraded? What can you do to me except kill me? Why, then, did I defend you in the Mutiny? Because, in the first place, I knew you would win. I had seen England, and I did not believe in the Sepoys; and because, in the second place, your defeat would not have benefited my master's dynasty. An Emperor of Delhi's first act would have been to dismiss the representative of his rebellious satrap. I could have fought the Emperor? Yes, with every secret enemy hoping for the success, and every Mahommedan pleading, as excuse for betrayal, the ancient rights of the Empire. The Satraps want to succeed you, who, after all, can be but mere passing phenomena in a history like that of India, not to be the lieutenants of an Emperor of Delhi, who would take all their surplus revenue, and expend their contingents, and dismiss them at the end to penal servitude. You have forgotten history, and how we rose, and what cause we have to dread the House of Timour, but we have forgotten nothing for a thousand years. Recollect, when the next struggle comes, the House of Timour is gone, and the throne of India open, but for your Viceroys. There is certain alternative to the Empress of India, and all ambitions are loose. Still, as we stood by you in the black hour, you should acknowledge it, and reward as an Emperor would. Aurungzebe would have hated the Nizam for his service in 1857, and have poisoned me for mine, but he would, until the opportunity of vengeance came, have doubled my master's territories. You give nothing except praises and personal honours, for which I thank you heartily, because, from a strange conjuncture of circumstances, they assist my career; but if my master were grown, I should not dare accept them lest he should grow jealous of his subject's reputation. I have the freedom of the City of London and the C.D.L. from Oxford, and I am pleased with these things, but what has Hydrabad received? Nothing but a clear intimation that it is too wild a place for the Sibatzada to be safe in, even as a guest; while, as for me, if I were addressed here, where you could kill me at will, as I was addressed in my own cabinet of audience by Mr. Saunders, you would all cry out upon the addresser. You are all very grateful, but did your gratitude save me—me, who had saved you—from being told, almost in words, that I was lying, because I pleaded, in mere courtesy, that my master of ten was sick? There is another side to all that, of course, for we have intentionally only given one; but we suspect Sir Salar could find it in his heart to say something like that,—and as a half-statement, it would be only too nearly true.—*Spectator.*

A CURIOUS STRANGER IN LIVERPOOL.

Considerable curiosity has, says the *Liverpool Post*, been excited by the arrival in Liverpool of a young gorilla, brought by a party of Continental gentlemen from the West Coast of Africa. The gorilla has been accommodated with quarters at the Alexandra Hotel, with its custodians, and has been visited by a large number of persons, while on Friday it was on view for some hours at Brown's Museum. It is now more than 20 years since a live gorilla was seen in this country. In 1855 one was exhibited with Wombwell's menagerie, but it died in the course of the year, not being able to endure the climate. The variable nature of the climate, indeed, is the great obstacle to the rearing of the species here, for they fall into consumption and die. The great interest that attaches to any specimen results, of course, from the fact that, of the animal creation, the gorilla is the nearest approach in form, habits, &c., to the human race. The present one is about three feet in height; its skin is black, covered, with the exception of the face, neck, and hands, with black black hair. The cast of features is not unlike some races of the negro type—protruding jaws and receding forehead except that the nose is flat, and that the hair grows down to the eyelids. The creature is lively, and gambols briskly about—standing upright on its feet, and then frisking off on "all fours." Society it must have, as it frets when alone; and an "afternoon nap" is another requisite of its life. The owners have given it the African name "M'Pungee," which, it may be explained, means "Devil." Within the last nine months it has grown nine inches. It is intended to present it to the German African Exploration Society, Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abundant petroleum wells have been discovered in Russian Khokand.

It is stated in a Berlin telegram that the Antonins Palace at Malta has been taken from November next for the residence of the Duchess of Edinburgh.

The King of Sweden opened on the 27th of July the railway line Skoede-Carlsborg, which completes the railway communications between central and southern Sweden.

The Brompton Oratory numbers amongst its Fathers three gentlemen who have resigned their commissions in the army with a view to entering the Roman Catholic priesthood.

The death is announced of Henry Lonsdale, M.D., of Carlisle, well-known as the colleague and biographer of the late Robert Knox, anatomist

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

Herr Julius von Wickede publishes in the *Cologne Gazette* an account of the military forces of Roumania. "That Roumania," he says, "could, if it declared war against Turkey, do very great damage to that Power is undeniable. From my personal observation of the Roumanian army I must admit that its military qualities are of the lowest; but it is capable of sending from 60,000 to 70,000 men into the field, and such a large addition to the number of her enemies would be of great importance to Turkey in her present straits. Next to the Neapolitans, the Wallachians (or, as they call themselves, the Roumanians) possess the smallest military capacity of any nation in Europe; if they are really the descendants of the ancient Romans, they have inherited little enough of their warlike talents and propensities. There is in this, as in all other respects, a wide distinction between the barbarous, dirty, undisciplined, but brave and moral Servians, and the outwardly more civilized, but lazy, cowardly, and depraved Wallachians. The companies recruited from the Wallachian districts of Servia have, it appears, fought so badly in the course of the present war that it is proposed to disband them, and disperse the men among the more purely Servian regiments."

In external appearances, observes Herr von Wickede, the Roumanian regulars are very imposing; they are tall, handsome men, with regular features and dark, intelligent eyes, and they devout much attention to dress. The cavalry officers, curvetting in the streets of Bucharest and Jassy on their fiery chargers, look as warlike as the young lieutenants of the cavalry of the guard at Berlin; but a single charge of a German cavalry regiment would suffice to put to flight the twenty squadrons of the Roumanian army. This army is divided into four parts: the line, the active militia, or landwehr of the first ban, the national guard, or landwehr of the second ban, and the stationary militia, or the landsturm. The two latter divisions, however, like many other Roumanian institutions, exist only on paper, and have neither uniforms, arms, nor officers. Every able-bodied Roumanian is liable to serve from his nineteenth year; but those who can pay a few ducats manage to obtain commissions as officers of the militia or national guard, even though they may be completely ignorant of the elements of military science. The soldiers of the standing army are thus mostly taken from the poorest classes; there are also many gipsies in the ranks. The yearly contingent of recruits afforded by the population (amounting to nearly 4,000,000) is 37,000, of whom about 6,000 are taken for the standing army, those from the districts bordering on Turkey for the dorobantzi, or militia, and the remainder for the national guard. The service in the regular army, which is organized according to the Prussian system, is three years under the colours and four in the reserve; but there are numerous exceptions to this rule. The peace establishment of the standing army is 12,000 infantry, 2,600 riflemen, and 2,500 cavalry; the war establishment, 32,000 infantry, 4,000 riflemen, and 4,400 cavalry. The best troops are the riflemen, who are taken from the mountain districts, and have nearly as much Slavonic as Roumanian blood in their veins. The infantry are armed with needle-guns, and the riflemen with rifled breechloaders. The artillery consists, when on a war footing, of 2,500 men, 2,200 horses, and 124 guns, all rifled breechloaders. The engineer corps consists of 1,100 men, in time of peace and 2,000 in time of war. There are at Bucharest and Jassy military schools for training the officers of the artillery, engineers, and general staff. As a rule however, the education of Roumanian officers is very superficial; those who possess a thorough knowledge of the military art have usually been trained at Berlin. Altogether, the regular army consists of about 24,000 men on a peace footing and 48,000 on a war footing, with 8,000 horses and 124 guns.

The militia, or dorobantzi, are employed in time of peace as a frontier guard, and they are recruited in the districts on the Turkish frontier up to the thirtieth degree of north latitude. This force is organized after the pattern of the "frontier regiments" formerly employed by Austria, though it is far inferior to those regiments in discipline, steadiness, and general efficiency. The nominal establishment consists of 360 officers and 28,000 foot-soldiers, but there are in reality only about half that number. Many of these troops are admirably suited for guerilla warfare, and a corps of some thousands could be formed out of them which might be very formidable to Turkey as irregulars. The dorobantzi are often indefatigable sportsmen and good shots, as in time of peace they pass much of their time in shooting wild fowl on the Danube and in the marshes. As for the national guard, it is only to be employed in the defence of the country, and no accurate estimate can be made of its probable strength when called out. The landsturm, or "gloata," which is not to be employed except in cases of the greatest emergency, is even less to be relied upon, and the Turks would probably be at Bucharest or Jassy before it could be got ready for action.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 15th September.

There has been only a sort of speculative enquiry to-day for Patna, and but a score of chests changed hands at from $561½ to $563½. For Benares there has been no call, and for which no rate can be quoted.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11
Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3/11½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 2 5
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 235
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 73½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 76

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—8 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$590 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$148 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 59 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£104.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 15TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.50, by Kin Foong to local trader.
Yellow Peas—4,000 piculs, at $1.80, by Kin Foong to local trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—20 bags, at $5.50, by Wo Kee to local trader.
White Wax—2 pieces, at $59.60, by Fook Hing Wo to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish—30 bags, at $19.80, by Fook Hing Wo to travelling trader.
Fungus—20 bags, at $29.50, by Yee Sunn to travelling trader.
American Flour—2,000 bags (50lbs.), at $1.28 by Kwong Tack Wing to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—20 cases, at $57.00, by Yee Wo Loong to travelling trader.
White Sugar—200 bags, at $6.05, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
Gypsum—300 piculs, at 88 cents, by Fook Hing Wo to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—100 bags, at $7.45, by Yee to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Barometer 4 A.M.	30.034
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.951
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.905
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	83
Thermometer—4 P.M.	82½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—Maximum	85½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	73

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

SEPTEMBER 15TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.94	30.01	29.91	30.01	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	81.0	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	NE	ENE	NE	—	—	—	—
Force	4	5	3	2	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	80.0	79.0	85.0	80.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	73.0	71.0	78.0	72.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.	—	—	—	—
Hours Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Viability. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are reported to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 19th inst.
Do. Do.	Abbotsford (str.)	Patterson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. AND HAMBURG	Hesperia (str.)	Johannsen		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Clachnacuddin	McDonald	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Rath	Minto	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queensberry	Thos. Herring	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Antipodes	Barnes	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Ocean Chief	Cook	Whampoa	Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lucia	Crowley	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Wm. van Name		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hoogly	W. Frost	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKAMA	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 16th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Alice Buck	J. Herriman	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Ocean (str.)	Jaques		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 17th inst.
COOKTOWN	Somerset (str.)	Torrance	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 20th inst., at noon.
SYDNEY, *via* ADELAIDE	Echo		Hongkong	B. Davies	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Fonche	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do. Do.	Penguin (str.)	Cowell	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 18th inst., at 4.30 P.M.
Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Baker		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at noon.
TIENTSIN	Rowena	Bowden	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Deccan (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 22nd inst.
HOIHOW (Hainan)	Olympia (str.)	F. Nagel	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 19th inst.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE.
EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
NEW BOOKS; WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.
DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.
DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.
DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
EARTHEN CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.
CASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.
STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.
Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.
After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.
Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.
Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES. CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles. California Family STORES, all descriptions.
Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL, Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.
T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.
Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.
LAMMERT & ATKINSON & Co.
973 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

FOR SALE,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 841 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COSSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
632 944 Feb. 19] MARTELL & Co.

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the sounds being carefully marked on the set principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Shaltmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Business Announcements.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Hornigham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.
"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [A861 1363 Aug. 26

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Ess. Ylang Ylang—Frangipanne—and Sarcanthus. Old Brown Windsor Soap. Violet Powder. Florida Water. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima. Sold by all Respectable dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [A171 563—2

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
52 463] Agents—A. Sr Watson & Co., Hongkong. [8 Ap

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution. Sold in bottles only.
KEATING'S BON-BONS OF WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and
801 1151] Druggist. [July 23

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.
OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each, and 1s. Boxes.
OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP, NON-MERCURIAL,
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d.
OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.
OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN AND FLOUR EMERY.
JOHN OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24
966]

炭燒記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ANGLO-SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—P. M. S. S. Co.
ALICE BUCK, Am. ship, Steinman.—Messageries Maritimes.
ASIA, Dan. str., Molsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
CANTON, Ger. bark, Crantz.—Siemssen & Co.
ELISABETH NICHOLSON, Brit. ship, Grierson.—Borneo Company.
FONTENAYE, British ship, Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FORMOSA, Brit. sch., Schwesr.—Melchers & Co.
GLOUCESTER, British bark, Vincent.—Rozario & Co.
HOOGLY, Am. ship, Frost.—Tudor Company.
JAMES WILSON, British bark, Prideaux.—Carlowitz & Co.
JYLLAND, Danish Brig, Laub.—E. Söhellhass & Co.
KRONPRINDSESSEN, Danish bark, Hansen.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
RUTH, British bark, Minto.—Carlowitz & Co.
SHOOTING STAR, Siam. sh., Hellstrom.—Chinese.
SILVER EAGLE, Brit. ship, Bichard.—Gilman & Co.
THALES, British str., Coles.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
TAUNTON, Brit. ship, Clark.—Siemssen & Co.
VARUNA, German bark, Sachan.—Wieler & Co.
WASHI, Brit. str., Hunter.—Landstein & Co.
YOUNG SIAM, Siamese Ship, Benedictsen.—Kien Tye Loong.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Bark
"WM. VAN NAME"
will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and be despatched on or before the 1st October.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1429 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.I.I. American Ship
"HOOGLY,"
W. Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1432 Hongkong, 11th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British 3-m. Schooner
"CLACHNACUDDIN,"
McDonald, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1381 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 16 years British Clipper Bark
"LUCIA,"
Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1382 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE A1 British Bark
"ANTIPODES,"
Barnes, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1292 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

FOR TIENTSIN.
THE A1 British Bark
"ROWENA,"
Bowden, Commander, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 1463 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Barque
"RUTH,"
Minto, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON;
or,
DEACON & Co., Canton.
1438 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 British Bark
"OCEAN CHIEF,"
Captain Cook, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1315 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

FOR SYDNEY, *via* ADELAIDE.
THE A1 British Barque
"ECHO"
will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
B. DAVIES,
2, Queen's Road.
1231 Hongkong, 4th August, 1876.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
ON SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 15th September, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 15th, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR HOIHOW (HAINAN).
THE Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
F. Nagel, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Saturday), the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1476 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain MacTavish, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY NEXT, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.
Despatches will close at 3.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
1451 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"PENGUIN,"
Captain Cowell, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
Despatches will close at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1461 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
Calling off COOKTOWN to land Passengers.
THE British Steamship
"OCEAN,"
Captain Jaques, due from Foochow on the 15th instant, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th idem.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Steamship *Ocean*.
1462 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES"
will be despatched on or about the 19th instant
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1434 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN DIRECT.
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"SOMERSET,"
Captain Torrance, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
1467 Hongkong, 13th September, 1876.

FOR AMOY.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON.
1475 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE German Steamship
"HESPERIA,"
Johannsen, Master, will be despatched as above at about the end of this month.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship *Hesperia*.
1479 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Captain Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
1477 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"AMAZONE,"
Captain Champenois, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
1478 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Deccan* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
1482 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"DECCAN"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
1483 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ABBOTSFORD,"
Captain Patterson, will receive immediate despatch as above.
For Light Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
1444 Hongkong, 9th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Clipper Bark
"QUEENSBERRY,"
Thos. Hening, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1442 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship
"ALICE BUCK,"
J. Herriman, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1392 Hongkong, 30th August, 1876.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—To-day, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Hoihow.—Per *Olympia*, to-day, the 16th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—To-day, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Haiphong.—To-day, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Penguin*, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Cooktown.—Per *Somerset*, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M. Private Ship Rates. Closed Mails will be made up for other parts of Eastern Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *MEIKON

Extracts.

"FRAGMENT IN IMITATION OF WORDSWORTH.

There is a river clear and fair,
'Tis neither broad nor narrow;
It winds a little here and there—
It winds about like any hare;
And then it takes as straight a course
As on the turnpike road a horse,
Or through the air an arrow.

The trees that grow upon the shore,
Have grown a hundred years or more;
So long there is no knowing
Old Daniel Dobson does not know
When first those trees began to grow;
But still they grew, and grew, and grew,
As if they'd nothing else to do,
But ever to be growing."

—*Catharine Maria Fanshawe.*

BLISS OF THE DEAD.

I know thou hast gone to the home of thy rest,
Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou hast gone where the weary are blest,
And the mourner looks up and is glad!
Where Love has put off, in the land of its birth,
The stains it had gather'd in this,
And Hope, the sweet singer that gladden'd the earth,
Lies asleep on the bosom of Bliss.

I know thou hast gone where thy forehead is star'd
With the beauty that dwelt in thy soul;
Where the light of thy loveliness cannot be mar'd,
Nor the heart be flung back from its goal.
I know thou hast drank of the Lethe that flows
Through a land where they do not forget,
That sheds over memory only repose,
And takes from it only regret!

SAILING WITH THE STREAM.

It is much more comfortable to sail with the stream than to pull against it. When one is carried forward by the current he has plenty of time to look around and enjoy himself, but when he attempts to work against it he has to struggle hard, and often with very little apparent results. This is evidently keenly appreciated in this intensely practical age. For one man who is prepared to strike out a course for himself there are a dozen who are content to drift wherever the stream chooses to take them. This perhaps, is not surprising, but it is somewhat astounding that the weak-minded and lax-principled majority are the recipients of more favour than the strong-willed and honest-minded minority. It might be thought that the world would honour the individual who has an original bent and the courage to attempt to be something more than a mere imitator and follower of his fellows. But, unhappily, the truth appears to be that the majority of persons have a sort of dread and dislike of the being who has the hardihood to be singular and to stand alone. A general impression prevails that such an one is a dangerous character, and that he ought, therefore, to be assailed whenever he can be conveniently attacked. Thus he who displays individuality in theology, in politics, and in other matters is continually being flagellated by the conceited and fragile-natured members of the great majority, who admire their own dull uniformity the more they contemplate his innovating tendencies. Because they act as if they thought with the bulk of their brethren, they complacently assume that they possess a monopoly of wisdom and that those who differ from them are foolish if not something worse. It matters not that the bulk of argument may be against them upon any matter so long as they have the weight of numbers upon their side, mere assertion when backed by a large body being quite as potent as logic. Indeed there are many people who are so convinced of the truth of this that they unhesitatingly run counter to their convictions in order to be upon the side which possesses numerical strength, the immorality of the proceeding being, in their eyes more than compensated for by its prudence. This can especially be said of a large number of men who enter upon what is called public life, which is, perhaps, not surprising seeing that of the men who enter upon public life a great proportion do so not in order to forward the general interest or to effect reforms, but simply to advance themselves in society. It will be found that individuals of the kind under notice are so particularly anxious not to injure their *prestige* in any way, that they will even put opinions which they have openly avowed in their pockets when the test moment arrives, in order to retain the favour of those with whom they desire to be associated and the retention of whose good will they imagine is necessary to their well-being. The attempt which they make to excuse such conduct, when they are taxed with it by folk who consider, very foolishly, no doubt, that a man ought to look to his principles first and his interest afterwards, would be amusing if it were not a melancholy thing to see men false to themselves. They will tell you that they really have not the power to do what they would like, that it is useless contending when the force of circumstances is against them, and that they really think this, that, and the other, but that it would not do to say so in public—why it would not do they do not succeed in making clear. In fine, they seek to make you think that they are most heroic characters, and that they would perform prodigies if they were not held back by a remorseless fate. Wise persons, however, are not deceived by their sophisms, it being easy to see that the real reason why they do not act as they ought are that they are selfish, and that they lack the courage or the disposition to labour as that they might be able to themselves. It is their desire to be thought intensely respectable and reliable members of society and to run hand and glove with those who have got more money than they have. Consequently, when they become members of Parliament or town councillors they refrain from saying anything which might be disagreeable to those who lead the way, and they will occasionally quite forsake their own party in order to curry favour in certain quarters. They get their reward. They are declared to be nice, sensible men; whereas those who show an indisposition to make things easy and display a tendency to speak their minds, regardless of what is thought of them, are snubbed, pooh-poohed, sneered at, and otherwise maltreated.

One result of the readiness which men evince to sail with the stream is that the world is dominated by shallowness, humbug, and sheer stupidity to a greater extent than it might otherwise be. Under the pooh-poohing and snubbing system a stupid leader, who has at command a body of docile followers may keep at bay the most ardent of reformers, and perpetrate the coolest of jobs. This has been over and over again proved in Parliament, in town councils, and in less important bodies. The truth is that it is almost impossible for a would-be reformer to get support when he is regarded with hatred and suspicion, and when the bigger proportion of those whom he sees around him are afraid to be themselves, or are so much in love with their own petty class interests that they have not the heart to do anything which might endanger them, though a whole host would be benefited thereby. It would be well if people remembered that the greatest works which have ever been accomplished have been done by men who have stood alone and outraged public opinion, or, rather, it would be more correct to say, outraged that conglomeration of greediness, meanness, and cowardice which goes by the name of public opinion. Now-a-days there are men craven enough to hide their own religious belief from the world, and profess adherence to churches with which they have no sympathy. This, however, was not the way with the martyrs of old, and it can but be productive of disastrous consequences. Compromises may be very well at times, since strife should be avoided when possible, but when compromise involves a persistent dallying with principle it is a curse. Men who desire to form part of a great nation ought to get into the way of saying what they think, and working heart and soul for their ideals. Over and above this, they should rise superior to the unworthy suspicion with which they regard opposition thinkers, a suspicion which is particularly keen when the thinkers happen to be drawn from a class to which little *prestige* attaches. If all this were done there is reason to believe that the world would come to be led by the nose, as it now largely is, by men whose influence has its origin in their pockets, and not in their brains. A healthy concentration of opinion might spring up, narrow-minded notions might be swept away, and men might learn from each other more than they can possibly hope to do under our present system, which seems to involve a hatred of anything which is original. No doubt, many of the present leaders of society might suffer, but that would be a matter of little moment.—*Liberal Review.*

MUSICAL PRECOCITY.

William Crotch was born in 1775, at Norwich. His father, a carpenter, with no knowledge of music, but a passionate love for the art, built a small organ, and taught himself two or three common tunes, which he played with one hand, and an occasional chord. When his little boy was only a year and a half old, he discovered a great inclination for music, by leaving even his food to attend to it, when his father was playing. At two years old he would touch the key-note of his favourite tunes, in order to persuade his father to repeat them. Soon after this, as he was unable to name the tunes, he would himself play the two or three first bars of them, when he thought the key-note did not sufficiently explain what he wished to have performed. It seems to have been owing to his having heard the performance of Mrs. Lulman, a musical lady who came to try his father's organ, and who not only played on it but sang to her own accompaniment, that he first attempted to execute a tune himself. One evening, in passing through the sitting-room, he screamed and struggled violently to go to the organ, on which, when he was indulged, he eagerly beat down the keys with his little fist. Next day, being left with his brother, a youth of fourteen, he would not let him rest till he blew the bellows of the organ, while he sat on his knees, and beat down the keys, at first promiscuously; but presently, with one hand, he played enough of "God save the King" to awaken the curiosity of his father, who, being in a garret, which was his workshop, hastened downstairs to inform himself who was at the organ. When he found it was the child who was performing, he could hardly believe what he heard and saw. At this time he was exactly two years and three weeks old. Next day he made himself master of the treble of the second part, and the day after he attempted the bass. On the parents relating this extraordinary circumstance to some of their neighbours, they were laughed at, and advised by no means to repeat such marvellous stories, as they would only expose themselves to ridicule. However, a few days after, Crotch being ill, and unable to go out work, Mr. Paul, a master weaver, by whom he was employed, passing accidentally by the door and hearing the organ, fancied he had been deceived, and that Crotch had stayed at home to divert himself on his favourite instrument. Fully prepossessed with this idea, he entered the house, and suddenly opening the sitting-room door, he saw the child playing on the organ, while his brother was blowing the bellows. Mr. Paul thought the performance so extraordinary, that he immediately brought two or three of the neighbours to hear it, who, propagating the news, a crowd of nearly one hundred people came the next day to hear the young performer; and on the following day still greater numbers flocked to the house from all quarters of the city, till at length the child's parents were forced to limit his exhibitions to certain days and hours, in order to lessen his fatigue, and exempt themselves from the inconvenience of constant attendance on the curious multitude. Before he was four years old, Dr. Burney paid him a visit, and reported the result in a paper read before the Royal Society. He concludes by saying:—"The last qualification which I shall point out as extraordinary in this infant musician is, his being able to play an extempore bass to easy melodies, when performed by another person on the same instrument."—*Leisure Hour.*

THE ART OF HOLIDAY-MAKING.

There is an art in holiday-making as in most other things, and it is very easy to mar a holiday by carrying it out on false principles. We are inclined to think that the class we are speaking of needs some advice in these matters; but this advice, to start with, shall be directed mainly to a special point. It is this. Our mentally-exhausted friends often have an idea that the secret of recuperation is to take strong bodily exercise during their holiday. Consequently they plan and carry out long pedestrian tours, take whole weeks of arduous mountain-climbing, row protracted distances, or give themselves up day after day to many long hours' exercise in the pursuit of some sport or pastime. Here is their mistake. They forget, in the first place, that their bodies, after months of sedentary work, are not in a proper condition for very strong exercise, at least not fit for it at once. The change is too sudden; and though the exercise is persevered in, and by degrees apparently better borne, it often happens that at the end of a holiday the body is in no better condition than it was at the beginning, and in many cases there is an actual increase of physical depression. They forget, in the second place, that depression of body involves depression of mind, exhaustion of physical power, to a great extent exhaustion of mental power; and so it comes to pass, we believe, in the case of hundreds of persons, that they return from their holiday in far worse plight than that in which they set out for it. There are some strong bodily constitutions, especially those of young men, which will at once bear strong exercise, though for months they have not been accustomed to it; but these are the exceptions. Middle-aged men, and those still further down the hill of life, will be well advised to take strong exercise most cautiously. For such to devote a holiday to it, is most injurious, if not actually dangerous. One caution, then, to the brain-workers during their holidays, is to be sparing of strong bodily exertion, lest both body and mind, already below par, receive hurt rather than benefit during a holiday, marred, as it often is, from want of thought and want of knowledge of the right principles of utilising it to suit special cases. Thus far, mainly in a negative point of view, we have been advising what holiday-makers of a certain class should not do. Let us now try and put briefly what they should do; or, in other words, lay down one or two sound principles, as we believe, of holiday-making for our friends in question. What they chiefly want is rest—rest to the mind. Of course the first element in rest is change of scene. Without this an overworked man can seldom get rest. A holiday—at least at this time of year—implies it. Few men can take holiday in their own houses, gardens, or fields. Change of scene, then, taken for granted, let our friends seek rest. "Active" rest will suit some, "passive" rest others. The latter is first cousin or own brother to absolute idleness. It includes long nights' rests, dawdling over meals, lolling in arm-chairs, and sometimes dozing in them with some work of light literature in the hand for mere form's sake, sitting on a sea-beach, or a mountain, or by a river side, doing nothing and thinking of nothing, a simple lotus-eating and lazzarone existence for the holiday period. This is the kind of rest which suits some constitutions and temperaments, and, if not too long indulged in, does immense good. It is in some cases really the most efficacious kind of rest. But there are some persons to whom such rest is impossible; and if they tried to force themselves to take it, they would soon work themselves into a fever. They have not the gift of doing nothing and enjoying it. If they have nothing definite to do, they are soon overwhelmed by distressing *ennui*, or by a worrying restlessness. Their rest, then, must be "active," but the activity must at the same time be moderate in all respects, if their rest is to do them good. They must have constant change and amusement and employment, and the simpler these are the better. They must work at their play, but their work must not be too laborious. They must cultivate a judicious indolence, and, while they fancy they are very busy, must really be very idle. They must try to accomplish what is meant by the well-known Oxymoron "Strenua inertia," which we may translate an "active idleness," which is very much what we mean by an "active" rest. Let them ride, drive, and walk in moderation; geologise, botanise, or any other "ise," as they have the taste; let them sit on the beach and cast stones at a mark, as if their hitting it were a matter of importance; let them build castles and construct fortifications on the sands, and hunt for crabs and periwinkles on the rocks. But let them do nothing long or too energetically, otherwise the active element in their rest will be developed too much, and the idea of will be in danger of being lost.—*Our Own Fireside.*

A STORY ABOUT WORMS.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Register* contains the following curious narrative:—"Mr. George T. Hersh, of this city, while on a recent visit to Hellertown, met an acquaintance who related a most singular story concerning an army of worms and the supposed cause of their presence. The occurrence took place in Backs County, and the story is this:—'As I was at home they told me that about a mile and a half away there was an army of worms marching from one given point to the other and thence back again. This seemed very strange to me, and I came to the conclusion that I would go and see for myself. Consequently I hitched in the carriage and drove to the place. I tied my horse to the fence and commenced to examine, and to my great astonishment I beheld the worms in great numbers creeping at the place named, just from one given point to the other, a distance of about three or four hundred yards. No worm is to be seen anywhere else. This worm travels only morning and evening—evenings after sunset and mornings till about eight or nine o'clock. In the day time they lie concealed under rocks and in openings. I saw them in rows one against the other. It is so full at their marching time that you cannot help killing a number at every step you take when walking through that place. It is a worm about an inch or an inch and a quarter long, having a whitish or yellowish colour, with a black stripe over its back. It has sixty-six feet, with which it hurries itself along at a very lively speed. When you catch the worm it screams. It has also a very offensive odour. It is so tender that if you touch it a little hard it goes to pieces. It is not a destructive worm, as it only eats earth. I never saw such a worm, and the curiosity of them prompted me to procure some; so I caught a number of them and put them in alcohol. Hundreds of people flock to that place to see the worms. A man has been there from Philadelphia for the purpose of procuring some of them.' The cause or purpose of these worms, as some explain it, is this:—'An old man, Mr. Egg, a Catholic, was living there for some time, but being somewhat deranged, he at times revealed some of the secrets of their schemes and designs, which aroused a deadly hatred among his brethren. Consequently one evening about five or six weeks ago, a man came along on a sulky, and stopped at Mr. H——'s, where this Mr. Egg was at the time, and told him that he had to go with him. The old man refused, when the other took out his revolver pointed it at him, and told him that if he did not go along he would shoot him. So, for better or worse, he had to follow on. At another Catholic dwelling he (Mr. Egg) was again pointed at to be shot when he was accusing one of the boys as the cause of his being carried away. Since that time nothing has been heard of Mr. Egg until last week, when it was reported that he was found near Quakertown in a heap of bushes, shot in the side. Since that time these worms have commenced this marching from the home where Mr. Egg lived to the house where he was taken from. This creates immense excitement among the people. No one knows who this man was, but some Catholic family with whom he conversed and also stayed during a part of the night. As there was not much said or done concerning the abduction of Mr. Egg, these worms now stir up people, and investigation is made in order that the abductor of this man may be brought to the light. And I pray the people not to let this matter rest, but to do their utmost to bring this devil into chains.'"

FALSE TESTIMONY.

It is customary to accept the death-bed confessions or accusations as truth; one naturally expects that a person with the near prospect of eternity before him will not perjure himself by false speaking, and his last words are implicitly believed. Especially strong does this sort of evidence become when the accused is brought face to face with his supposed victim at the bedside, and is then and there sworn as the real criminal. Yet judicial annals abound with instances in which persons have been thus accused, and have suffered the dread results of such accusation, who have afterwards been proved clearly guiltless. It need scarcely be remarked that innocent persons often confess to having committed crimes sometimes for the sake of notoriety, sometimes to mitigate a punishment which they think certain to be inflicted upon them. As to death-bed accusations, we give a case in point. In London, one night, a girl was attacked by three men, who had the appearance of being brewers' apprentices. On her death-bed she accused a certain man, by name, as one of her assassins. The man was indicted, convicted, and executed. Two years afterwards it was discovered that he was wholly innocent, the real criminals being apprehended, and confessing that they did not so much as know the unfortunate man by sight. A still more remarkable instance was that of a labourer who had a daughter who was in love with a young man of whom father strenuously disapproved. One day loud words were heard in the room where they lived. After a quarrel between father and daughter, the former left the house, locking the girl in the room. Not long after, the sound of groans caused the neighbours to break open the door, when the girl was found writhing in agony on the floor, a bloody knife lying by her side. When asked if her father had done the deed, she nodded faintly, and immediately drew her last breath. The man was arrested, tried, and paid the penalty of the crime. Some time after, a letter, written by the girl, was found in the chimney of the room, stating that she was about to commit suicide, and also containing the words, "My cruel father is the cause of my death." This gave the clue to the fatal gesture she had made at the moment of expiring, and clearly proved her own guilt and her father's innocence. There is little doubt that many death-bed accusations, have no firmer foundation than these.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 15th September, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 16 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	85.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	109.00 a 114.00
" 38 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	73.00 a 75.00
Cambric	per piece	$1.80 a 1.85
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.05 a 3.90
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask Do.	"	3.80 a 5.00
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 15 lbs.	"	2.85 a 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.65
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.95 a 2.00
" 9 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.65
" 10 lbs.	"	2.95 a 2.85
Gray T. Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.20 a 1.35
" 24 " & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.60
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	1.95 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.57 a 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" " 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.95
Velvets, Black, 23 in.	per yard	0.20 a 0.21
" Genitian, 22 "	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.23 a 0.34
" Genitian	"	0.28 a 0.20
White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed	per piece	1.80 a 2.10
" 64 x 36 "	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 68 x 40 "	"	2.65 a 3.20
" 600 "	"	3.75 a 3.80
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.15
" A.L.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" E.F.	"	6.10 a 6.15
" M.H.	"	5.00 a 5.05
" B.L.	"	6.10 a 6.20
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$3.70 a 3.80
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.95 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	18.00 a 18.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	19.00 a 19.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.05 a 1.30
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.85 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.70 a 7.90
Pipe, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	63.50 a —
" American	"	64.00 a —
Steel, English	per lb.	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 28.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.50 a 21.50
" Plates	per box	6.10 a 6.25

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	18.50 a 19.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.05
Bark, Sian	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.50 a 15.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.10 a 9.25
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 28.00
" Hankow, White	"	60.00 a 62.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pel.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	190 a 210
Brimstone	"	2.00 a 2.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Barios, clean	"	4,000 a 5,000
" Refined	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	35.00 a 38.00
Cloves	"	34.00 a 35.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.00 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	28.50 a 29.00
" Bolt "	"	28.50 a —
" Nails "	"	23.50 a 23.00
Cotton, Shanghai	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Bombay	"	13.00 a 16.50
" Shantung	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Ningpo	"	18.00 a 18.20
" Tientsin	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Tungchow	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Calcutta	"	13.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.00 a 6.05
" " Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	28.50 a 32.50
" " without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" " Chaukow	"	33.00 a 24.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	4.40 a 4.70
" Red	"	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	"	8.20 a 8.30
Elephant's Teeth, 4 or 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 or 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.30
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 5.25
Fungus	"	30.50 a 31.00
Flute	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	220.00 a 300.00
" 2nd "	"	160.00 a 19.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.0.0 a 13.5.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	38.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	6.50 a 5.60
" " 2nd	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 56.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 11.00
" " middle	"	7.00 a 7.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.70 a 6.00
Peas, White	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Green	"	2.15 a 2.60
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Yellow	"	1.98 a 2.00
" Green Beans	"	2.08 a 2.10
Pearl Barley	"	5.50 a 7.50
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 3.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.45 a 1.55
" " mill cleaned	"	1.35 a 1.45
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.83 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	6.00 a 6.20
Seaweed, Green	"	2.60 a 2.70
" Cut	"	4.10 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	5.20 a 5.50
" Black	"	3.20 a 3.75
Sharkfin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 38.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	4.35 a 5.00
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Black	"	6.20 a 6.10
Betel-Nut	"	2.35 a 2.80
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.20 a 3.75
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.10 a 8.25
" Foochow	"	1.80 a 2.00
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	2.25 a 2.50
Walnuts	"	4.35 a 4.50
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.65 a 1.70
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.9.0.0 a 5.9.5.0
Yarn	"	5.3.5.0 a 5.4.0.0
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	2.80 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
			HONGKONG.			
			STEAMERS.			
A. Apcar	Sept. 3	MacTavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'gapore, &c
Asia	Aug. 27	Molsen	Dan. str	880	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hoihow
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1269	Landstein & Co	
Chinkiang	Sept. 10	J. Hogg	Brit. str	780	Siemssen & Co	In Dock
Estepona	Aug. 30	Hubback	Brit. str	676	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug "Flying"
Fookien	—	Priest	Brit. str	106	Tuck Mee & Co	Tug Flying
Gunga	Sept. 7	Gaveau	Fren. str	797	Remedios & Co	
Hoofung	Sept. 9	Petersen	Chi. str	850	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Ishang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Krissnah ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Meikong	Sept. 12	Bosche	Fren. str	1920	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Namoa	Sept. 15	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Nizer	Sept. 12	M. Duff	Brit. str	938	Adamson, Bell & Co	Yokohama
Ocean	Sept. 15	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Olympia	Sept. 14	F. Nagel	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Hoihow
Pengum	Sept. 3	W. C. Cowell	Brit. str	1124	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'gapore, &c.
Quinta	Sept. 14	P. Haye	Ger. str	731	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Somerset	Sept. 11	J. Torrance	Brit. str	1000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Cooktown
Tanais	Sept. 13	Reynier	Fren. str	1726	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Thales	June 3	Chas. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
Washi	Sept. 14	A. Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	Haiphong
White Cloud §	—	Moreton	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
			‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
			§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
			SAILING VESSELS.			
Alex. McNeil	Sept. 13	J. T. Pettes	Amr. sh	1099	Rozario & Co	
Alice Buck	Aug. 9	Herlman	Amr. sh	1425	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Alphington	Aug. 31	Cunningham	Brit. bk	327	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Alva	June 21	Ed. A. Souza	Port. sh	670	Brandao & Co	
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. —	Harrington	Brit. sh	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Honolulu
Auguste	Sept. 4	S.A.M. Buck	Ger. bk	284	Siemssen & Co	
Barbara Taylor	Aug. 31	J. Taylor	Brit. sch	252	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Sun Chio	Aug. 24	Lange	Siam. bk	400	Chinese	Bangkok
Canton	Sept. 9	Grantz	Ger. bk	393	Siemssen & Co	
Canton	Sept. 4	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Challenge	Sept. 10	Wm. Sharp	Brit. bk	600	Order	
Charité	Sept. 15	Herrie	Fren. bk	256	Chinese	
Chingtoo	Sept. 14	Balkie	Brit. sch	304	Chinese	
Chong Soon	April 30	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	Newchwang
Denbighshire	Sept. 11	D. Williams	Brit. bk	483	Order	
Dr. Peterman	Aug. 31	D. Siegener	Ger. bk	737	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Echo	July 27	Tozer	Brit. bk	369	B. Davies	Sydney
E. Nicholson	Sept. 10	Grierson	Brit. sh	904	Borneo Co	
Eunice	Aug. 15	Vincett	Brit. sch	256	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Ferdinand	Aug. 1	Westergaard	Ger. bk	400	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
Fontenaye	Sept. 10	Taylor	Brit. sh	635	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fortuna	Sept. 15	Schweer	Brit. sch	282	Melchers & Co	
Gloucester	Aug. 9	Vincent	Brit. bk	516	Rozario & Co	
Hoogly	Aug. 8	W. Frost	Amr. sh	1188	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Jessie Isabel	Sept. 15	Mills	Brit. bk	721	Order	
Invererne	Aug. 25	Foreman	Brit. sh	744	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
James Aikin	Aug. 31	Sim	Brit. sh	958	Order	
James Wilson	Aug. 2	Prideaux	Brit. bk	326	Olyphant & Co	Melbourne
J. Sverdrup	Aug. 12	Petersen	Nor. bg	182	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Jylland	Sept. 9	G. Laub	Brit. bg	267	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Kate Waters	July 6	Simpson	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Kim Yong Tye	Sept. 9	Korfsed	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Korsor	Sept. 9	Grave	Dan. bk	317	Order	
K. Gustaf	Aug. 17	Edlund	Swed. sch	343	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
K'prindsessen	Sept. 15	Hansen	Dan. bk	313	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lizzie	Sept. 9	Inskay	Brit. bk	385	Broadbent, Anthony & Co	
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Maiko	Sept. 8	Knight	Brit. bk	516	Melchers & Co	Java
Memento	Aug. 20	Renvald	Brit. bk	464	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
M. Lebanon	Sept. 15	Hall	Brit. bk	530	Chinese	
Ocean Beauty	Aug. 31	Seagrove	Brit. bk	579	Russell & Co	
Parry	Sept. 4	Vallentinsen	Norw. bg	171	Frazar & Co	
Parthia	Aug. 31	J. Paterson	Brit. sh	1022	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Peep o'Day	Aug. 31	G. Kettle	Brit. bk	481	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Peiho	Sept. 9	Christianson	Ger. bk	240	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Portia	June 28	Constantine	Brit. bk	301	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Queensberry	Aug. 31	Hening	Brit. bk	528	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Roderick	Aug. 31	Nicolson	Brit. bk	290	Chinese	
Rowena	Aug. 15	Bowden	Brit. bg	98	Meyer & Co	Tientsin
Ruth	Aug. 31	Minto	Brit. bk	488	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Shooting Star	July 29	Hellstrom	Siam. sh	648	Chinese	
Silver Eagle	Sept. 14	Bichard	Brit. sh	895	Gilman & Co	
S'gkachamroon	Aug. 16	Borkman	Siam. bk	446	K